

This “valley of life”, as Valle Vidal translates in English, is home to abundant populations of Rocky Mountain wildlife, including the largest herd of elk in our State and some of the finest trout streams in the Nation. Sportsmen, outdoor recreationists, cattle ranchers, wildlife enthusiasts, and horseback riders all enjoy the Valle Vidal’s well-managed and accessible blend of wildland resources. The Valle Vidal is also a unique place for the Boy Scouts of America who have for decades come from all over the country to the adjacent Philmont Scout Ranch, the national high adventure base of the Boy Scouts of America. That is why the Philmont Staff Association, a non-profit organization of more than 2,200 current and former members of the staff the ranch, has publicly stated that the Valle Vidal should be maintained as a wilderness experience, free from the impact of coal bed methane development.

During my time in Congress, I have closely followed numerous events concerning both the Valle Vidal and our Nation’s energy situation. I have traveled to the Valle Vidal to witness its beauty and take part in various activities. I have introduced energy policy initiatives and reviewed regulatory action undertaken by the executive branch. I have also received thousands of calls, emails, faxes and letters against drilling and, I think I can safely say, none in support of it. As a result, I have come to the inescapable conclusion that the Valle Vidal should be protected from energy development. It is clear to me that the value of the Valle Vidal lies only in its broad public accessibility and natural beauty and not in its finite supply of energy.

New Mexicans and thousands of Americans are overwhelmingly against drilling in the refuge. These concerned citizens recognize that the Valle Vidal’s minimal contribution to our energy needs is not worth despoiling such an important ecological resource. The consequences are just too great. Moreover, many of my constituents, as confirmed by recent economic studies, recognize that the protection of special public lands like the Valle Vidal is good for local economies and that exploitation of these places for a few hours of energy will, in fact, hurt long-term economic growth and sustainability. Fundamentally, drilling in the Valle Vidal to create more energy is a false choice.

The very fact that this special place is being targeted for oil and gas leasing radically demonstrates the current and growing crisis with America’s energy situation. We must urgently find ways to balance the needs of supplying safe, reliable energy and of ensuring a livable and sustainable environment for the people of the United States.

To that end, I urge all of my colleagues in the House to support passage of The Valle Vidal Protection Act of 2005 to permanently protect the Valle Vidal from mineral extraction. The Valle Vidal’s ecological health and public accessibility should be protected so it can be enjoyed to the utmost by current and future generations. This ecosystem and its myriad of recreational opportunities are too valuable to the people of New Mexico and the Nation, and the energy gains too miniscule, to justify any damage to this special area.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Chairman POMBO and to Ranking Member RAHALL and especially to my colleague on the Forest Subcommittee, Chairman GREG

WALDEN for their work on the Valle Vidal Protection Act of 2005. I would also like to thank fellow New Mexicans Jim O’Donnell of the Coalition for the Valle Vidal, and Mayor Danny Cruz of Springer, rancher Alan Lackey, and Bill Schudlich of Trout Unlimited who all traveled to D.C. to testify on behalf of the Valle Vidal, and Oscar Simpson, Ed Olona, and Steve Capra who have worked diligently to build broad, meaningful grassroots support for this legislation. I would finally like to thank some of the staff who make everything we do here possible, including Johanna Polsenberg and Thomas Garcia on my staff, and Rick Healy and Jim Zoia on the staff of the Resources Committee.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3817.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BLUNT RESERVOIR AND PIERRE CANAL LAND CONVEYANCE ACT OF 2006

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4301) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain parcels of land acquired for the Blunt Reservoir and Pierre Canal features of the initial stage of the Oahe Unit, James Division, South Dakota, to the Commission of Schools and Public Lands and the Department of Game, Fish, and Parks of the State of South Dakota for the purpose of mitigating lost wildlife habitat, on the condition that the current preferential leaseholders shall have an option to purchase the parcels from the Commission, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4301

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Blunt Reservoir and Pierre Canal Land Conveyance Act of 2006”.

#### SEC. 2. BLUNT RESERVOIR AND PIERRE CANAL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BLUNT RESERVOIR FEATURE.—The term “Blunt Reservoir feature” means the Blunt Reservoir feature of the Oahe Unit, James Division, authorized by the Act of August 3, 1968 (82 Stat. 624), as part of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Commission of Schools and Public Lands of the State.

(3) NONPREFERENTIAL LEASE PARCEL.—The term “nonpreferential lease parcel” means a parcel of land that—

(A) was purchased by the Secretary for use in connection with the Blunt Reservoir feature or the Pierre Canal feature; and

(B) was considered to be a nonpreferential lease parcel by the Secretary as of January 1, 2001, and is reflected as such on the roster of leases of the Bureau of Reclamation for 2001.

(4) PIERRE CANAL FEATURE.—The term “Pierre Canal feature” means the Pierre Canal feature of the Oahe Unit, James Division, authorized by the Act of August 3, 1968 (82 Stat. 624), as part of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program.

(5) PREFERENTIAL LEASEHOLDER.—The term “preferential leaseholder” means a person or descendant of a person that held a lease on a preferential lease parcel as of January 1, 2001, and is reflected as such on the roster of leases of the Bureau of Reclamation for 2001.

(6) PREFERENTIAL LEASE PARCEL.—The term “preferential lease parcel” means a parcel of land that—

(A) was purchased by the Secretary for use in connection with the Blunt Reservoir feature or the Pierre Canal feature; and

(B) was considered to be a preferential lease parcel by the Secretary as of January 1, 2001, and is reflected as such on the roster of leases of the Bureau of Reclamation for 2001.

(7) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(8) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of South Dakota, including a successor in interest of the State.

(9) UNLEASED PARCEL.—The term “unleased parcel” means a parcel of land that—

(A) was purchased by the Secretary for use in connection with the Blunt Reservoir feature or the Pierre Canal feature; and

(B) is not under lease as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) DEAUTHORIZATION.—The Blunt Reservoir feature is deauthorized.

(c) ACCEPTANCE OF LAND AND OBLIGATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a term of each conveyance under subsections (d)(5) and (e), respectively, the State may agree to accept—

(A) in “as is” condition, the portions of the Blunt Reservoir Feature and the Pierre Canal Feature that pass into State ownership;

(B) any liability accruing after the date of conveyance as a result of the ownership, operation, or maintenance of the features referred to in subparagraph (A), including liability associated with certain outstanding obligations associated with expired easements, or any other right granted in, on, over, or across either feature; and

(C) the responsibility that the Commission will act as the agent for the Secretary in administering the purchase option extended to preferential leaseholders under subsection (d).

(2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATE.—An outstanding obligation described in paragraph (1)(B) shall inure to the benefit of, and be binding upon, the State.

(3) OIL, GAS, MINERAL AND OTHER OUTSTANDING RIGHTS.—A conveyance to the State under subsection (d)(5) or (e) or a sale to a preferential leaseholder under subsection (d) shall be made subject to—

(A) oil, gas, and other mineral rights reserved of record, as of the date of enactment of this Act, by or in favor of a third party; and

(B) any permit, license, lease, right-of-use, or right-of-way of record in, on, over, or across a feature referred to in paragraph (1)(A) that is outstanding as to a third party as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE TO STATE.—A conveyance to the State under subsection (d)(5) or (e) shall be subject to the reservations by the United States and the conditions specified in section 1 of the Act of

May 19, 1948 (chapter 310; 62 Stat. 240), as amended (16 U.S.C. 667b), for the transfer of property to State agencies for wildlife conservation purposes.

(d) PURCHASE OPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A preferential leaseholder shall have an option to purchase from the Secretary or the Commission, acting as an agent for the Secretary, the preferential lease parcel that is the subject of the lease.

(2) TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a preferential leaseholder may elect to purchase a parcel on one of the following terms:

(i) Cash purchase for the amount that is equal to—

(I) the value of the parcel determined under paragraph (4); minus

(II) ten percent of that value.

(ii) Installment purchase, with 10 percent of the value of the parcel determined under paragraph (4) to be paid on the date of purchase and the remainder to be paid over not more than 30 years at 3 percent annual interest.

(B) VALUE UNDER \$10,000.—If the value of the parcel is under \$10,000, the purchase shall be made on a cash basis in accordance with subparagraph (A)(i).

(3) OPTION EXERCISE PERIOD.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A preferential leaseholder shall have until the date that is 5 years after enactment of this Act to exercise the option under paragraph (1).

(B) CONTINUATION OF LEASES.—Until the date specified in subparagraph (A), a preferential leaseholder shall be entitled to continue to lease from the Secretary the parcel leased by the preferential leaseholder under the same terms and conditions as under the lease, as in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) VALUATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The value of a preferential lease parcel shall be its fair market value for agricultural purposes determined by an independent appraisal less 25 percent, exclusive of the value of private improvements made by the leaseholders while the land was federally owned before the date of the enactment of this Act, in conformance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition.

(B) FAIR MARKET VALUE.—Any dispute over the fair market value of a property under subparagraph (A) shall be resolved in accordance with section 2201.4 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations.

(5) CONVEYANCE TO THE STATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If a preferential leaseholder fails to purchase a parcel within the period specified in paragraph (3)(A), the Secretary shall convey the parcel to the State of South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks.

(B) WILDLIFE HABITAT MITIGATION.—Land conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall be used by the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks for the purpose of mitigating the wildlife habitat that was lost as a result of the development of the Pick-Sloan project.

(6) USE OF PROCEEDS.—Proceeds of sales of land under this Act shall be deposited as miscellaneous funds in the Treasury and such funds shall be made available, subject to appropriations, to the State for the establishment of a trust fund to pay the county taxes on the lands received by the State Department of Game, Fish, and Parks under the bill.

(e) CONVEYANCE OF NONPREFERENTIAL LEASE PARCELS AND UNLEASED PARCELS.—

(1) CONVEYANCE BY SECRETARY TO STATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the South Dakota

Department of Game, Fish, and Parks the nonpreferential lease parcels and unleased parcels of the Blunt Reservoir and Pierre Canal.

(B) WILDLIFE HABITAT MITIGATION.—Land conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall be used by the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks for the purpose of mitigating the wildlife habitat that was lost as a result of the development of the Pick-Sloan project.

(2) LAND EXCHANGES FOR NONPREFERENTIAL LEASE PARCELS AND UNLEASED PARCELS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With the concurrence of the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks, the South Dakota Commission of Schools and Public Lands may allow a person to exchange land that the person owns elsewhere in the State for a nonpreferential lease parcel or unleased parcel at Blunt Reservoir or Pierre Canal, as the case may be.

(B) PRIORITY.—The right to exchange nonpreferential lease parcels or unleased parcels shall be granted in the following order or priority:

(i) Exchanges with current lessees for nonpreferential lease parcels.

(ii) Exchanges with adjoining and adjacent landowners for unleased parcels and nonpreferential lease parcels not exchanged by current lessees.

(C) EASEMENT FOR WATER CONVEYANCE STRUCTURE.—As a condition of the exchange of land of the Pierre Canal Feature under this paragraph, the United States reserves a perpetual easement to the land to allow for the right to design, construct, operate, maintain, repair, and replace a pipeline or other water conveyance structure over, under, across, or through the Pierre Canal feature.

(f) RELEASE FROM LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance of any parcel under this Act, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the parcel, except for damages for acts of negligence committed by the United States or by an employee, agent, or contractor of the United States, before the date of conveyance.

(2) NO ADDITIONAL LIABILITY.—Nothing in this section adds to any liability that the United States may have under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the "Federal Tort Claims Act").

(g) REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING CONVEYANCE OF LEASE PARCELS.—

(1) INTERIM REQUIREMENTS.—During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of conveyance of the parcel, the Secretary shall continue to lease each preferential lease parcel or nonpreferential lease parcel to be conveyed under this section under the terms and conditions applicable to the parcel on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PROVISION OF PARCEL DESCRIPTIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Commission, shall provide the State a full legal description of all preferential lease parcels and nonpreferential lease parcels that may be conveyed under this section.

(h) CURATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State, shall transfer, without cost to the State, all archeological and cultural resource items collected from the Blunt Reservoir Feature and Pierre Canal Feature to the South Dakota State Historical Society.

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$750,000 to reimburse the Secretary for expenses incurred in implementing this Act, and such sums as are nec-

essary to reimburse the Commission and the State Department of Game, Fish, and Parks for expenses incurred implementing this Act, not to exceed 10 percent of the cost of each transaction conducted under this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) and the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 4301, sponsored by Congresswoman STEPHANIE HERSETH, brings much needed closure and justice for a number of landowners who have been negatively impacted by a South Dakota irrigation project that never materialized. To complete the irrigation project, the Federal Government acquired over 19,000 acres from local landowners. Many of these lands were obtained by condemnation. Despite all this hardship, the project was never completed, but the Federal Government has retained ownership to the lands for the last 30 years.

This bill simply gives many of the landowners options to buy the land back and gives some of the land to the State of South Dakota to benefit fish and wildlife. The legislation also formally deauthorizes that irrigation project.

This bill is a culmination of many years of hard work among various interests. It not only provides fairness to local landowners and the county government, but it also improves the environment. I commend the South Dakota delegation for their hard work and urge my colleagues to support this most important, balanced and fair legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, we on this side of the aisle strongly support passage of H.R. 4301. I congratulate our colleague and member of the Resources Committee, Ms. HERSETH, for her hard work on this legislation.

Ms. HERSETH is in South Dakota this afternoon working with farmers who are dealing with a severe drought.

Officials representing the Bureau of Reclamation used a heavy hand in the late 1960s and the early 1970s as they acquired land for Blunt Reservoir and other features of the proposed Oahe irrigation project in South Dakota.

Farmers in the path of project canals and reservoirs were bullied into selling their lands at rock-bottom prices, only to find out a few years later that the water project would probably never ever be built.

H.R. 4301 will allow farmers to buy back their old lands at a significant savings from the currently appraised value. This is a fair and appropriate solution to a problem that has taken far too long to resolve.

I again offer congratulations and express our appreciation to Ms. HERSETH, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4301.

Ms. HERSETH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4301, the Blunt Reservoir and Pierre Canal Land Conveyance Act of 2006.

Between 1972 and 1977, the federal government acquired roughly 19,000 acres in two South Dakota Counties for an irrigation project as part of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program. Though this project was abandoned in 1977, the federal government has maintained ownership of the land and continues to lease it to many of the original landowners.

H.R. 4301 would finally deauthorize the irrigation project, giving the original landowners the option to buy back their land, and convey the remaining parcels to the State of South Dakota for wildlife mitigation purposes. This bill is a compromise piece of legislation that reflects the wishes of both the original landowners and the State of South Dakota.

I'd like to thank Resources Committee Chairman RICHARD POMBO, Ranking Member NICK RAHALL, Resources Water and Power Subcommittee Chairman RADANOVICH, and Subcommittee Ranking Member NAPOLITANO for their assistance throughout this process. I'd also like to thank South Dakota Senators TIM JOHNSON and JOHN THUNE. Our work together has allowed this legislation to proceed the House Floor in a bipartisan manner.

After almost 30 years of waiting, it is important that Congress finally act to return these acres to private hands and local tax-rolls. Today's vote provides an opportunity to do so. I urge my colleagues to support this long overdue legislation.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4301, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CENTRAL IDAHO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RECREATION ACT

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3603) to promote

the economic development and recreational use of National Forest System lands and other public lands in central Idaho, to designate the Boulder-White Cloud Management Area to ensure the continued management of certain National Forest System lands and Bureau of Land Management lands for recreational and grazing use and conservation and resource protection, to add certain National Forest System lands and Bureau of Land Management lands in central Idaho to the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3603

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Central Idaho Economic Development and Recreation Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

#### TITLE I—CENTRAL IDAHO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RECREATION PROMOTION

Sec. 101. Land conveyance, designated Sawtooth National Recreation Area land to Custer County, Idaho.

Sec. 102. Land conveyance, designated Sawtooth National Forest and BLM land to Blaine County, Idaho.

Sec. 103. Land conveyance, designated National Forest System land to City of Stanley, Idaho.

Sec. 104. Land conveyance, designated BLM land to City of Clayton, Idaho.

Sec. 105. Land conveyance, designated BLM land to City of Mackay, Idaho.

Sec. 106. Land conveyance, designated BLM land to City of Challis, Idaho.

Sec. 107. Land conveyance authority, support for motorized and bicycle recreation, public land in central Idaho.

Sec. 108. Treatment of existing roads and trails.

Sec. 109. Stanley-Redfish Lake bike and snowmobile trail and related parking lot.

Sec. 110. Support for other trail construction and maintenance activities.

Sec. 111. Support for outfitter and guide activities.

Sec. 112. Grants to support sustainable economic development and recreation.

Sec. 113. Continuation of public access to Bowery National Forest Guard Station.

Sec. 114. Expansion and improvement of Herd Lake Campground.

Sec. 115. Land exchange to eliminate State of Idaho inholdings in Sawtooth National Recreation Area and new wilderness areas.

#### TITLE II—CENTRAL IDAHO WILDERNESS AREAS

Sec. 201. Additions to National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sec. 202. General administration of wilderness areas.

Sec. 203. Acquisition of mineral interests and lands from willing sellers.

Sec. 204. Adjacent management.

Sec. 205. Wildfire management.

Sec. 206. Water rights.

Sec. 207. Wildlife management.

Sec. 208. Native American cultural and religious uses.

Sec. 209. Military overflights.

Sec. 210. Wilderness review.

#### TITLE III—BOULDER-WHITE CLOUDS MANAGEMENT AREA

Sec. 301. Establishment of management area.

Sec. 302. Land acquisition and acquisition of unpatented mining claims in management area.

Sec. 303. Motorized and bicycle travel.

Sec. 304. Support and use of Idaho Off Road Motor Vehicle Program.

Sec. 305. Airports and landing strips.

Sec. 306. Management of Railroad Ridge area, Sawtooth National Forest.

#### TITLE I—CENTRAL IDAHO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RECREATION PROMOTION

##### SEC. 101. LAND CONVEYANCE, DESIGNATED SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA LAND TO CUSTER COUNTY, IDAHO.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—Subject to the deed restrictions required by subsection (b), the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall convey, without consideration, to Custer County, Idaho (in this section referred to as the "County"), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain Federal land in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area consisting of a total of approximately 86 acres, including a road encompassing approximately 15 acres, adjoining the northern boundary of the City of Stanley, Idaho, and identified as Parcel B on the map entitled "Custer County Conveyance—STANLEY" and dated July 24, 2006.

(b) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—In making the conveyance under subsection (a) to the County, the Secretary shall include the following deed restrictions relating to the use of the conveyed land to ensure that such use is consistent with the planning process of the County and management of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area:

(1) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF HOME SITES.—Not more than 10 home sites may be developed on the conveyed land, and houses and outbuildings constructed on the home sites may not be visible from Highways 75 and 21.

(2) LIMITATIONS REGARDING HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.—Not more than one single-family house may be constructed on each home site, and each house shall be subject to the following requirements:

(A) USE.—Residential.

(B) SIZE.—Not more than 3,500 square feet gross floor space, including attached garage, but excluding basements, decks, and porches. No more than 26 feet in height from natural ground level, excluding any chimney.

(C) DESIGN.—Western ranch-style, having rectangular or square sections with no more than three ridgelines, excluding dormers.

(D) WINDOWS.—Rectangular or square, divided light, and no more than 24 square feet in size. Windows shall not exceed 30 percent of the area of any wall.

(E) STRUCTURAL SIDING.—Log, log-sided, rough-sawn lumber, board and batten, or suitable wood substitutes, which shall be harmoniously colored or have a natural wood finish.

(F) ROOF.—Wood, composite, or non-reflective metal in muted earth tones of brown.

(3) LIMITATIONS REGARDING OUTBUILDINGS.—Not more than two outbuildings may be constructed on each home site, and such outbuildings shall be subject to the following requirements:

(A) USE.—A outbuilding may not include kitchen or sleeping facilities or otherwise be equipped for residential purposes.